

Dr. Wilson was a graduate of the Missouri Medical College of the class of 1884, and practiced in California since 1895. He was a successful practitioner, well liked in his community, and took an active interest in fraternal and public affairs. He left a good family to perpetuate his name, and a record of good work and good deeds.

Out of respect and in kindly remembrance of these our medical associates be it,

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the permanent records of this Society and published in the STATE JOURNAL OF MEDICINE.

CHESTER ROWELL,  
W. T. BARR,  
C. D. PERRY,  
Committee.

#### San Francisco Polyclinic Gathering.

The President, Dr. Ryfkogel, in the chair. Dr. F. B. Carpenter presented a patient upon whom he had operated for carcinoma of the pylorus.

The patient, about 50 years of age, had suffered with various gastric symptoms for about 6 months, and at the time of operation exhibited a palpable tumor. At the operation, two-thirds of the stomach was removed, and the cut end of the duodenum was anastomosed to the middle of the posterior surface of the stump. No difficulty was experienced in bringing these parts together, and a Murphy button was used.

The button came away 3 years and 3 months after the operation, its passage being preceded by a spasm of very severe pain. The growth was found to be carcinomatous, and at the time of presentation, 6 years after the operation, there was no sign of recurrence. The patient has subsequently submitted to two operations, one for pleurisy and one for strangulated hernia.

Dr. William Martin presented the two following cases, which were discussed with interest:

Mrs. ——. Calcified lens; luxated into anterior chamber. Eye blind from injury in childhood, 25 years since.

Two weeks since, she was watching her husband calcimine a ceiling when something fell into her eye, irritating it. On looking in a glass the following morning she observed a white body in the eye, and thought it must be lime that had fallen in the previous day. Dr. Martin made a linear section, with the expectation of removing it, but found it firmly adherent to the iris. The capsule ruptured and chalky masses were removed with the iris forceps; as considerable force would have been required to drag it out, further procedure was postponed until patient was prepared to enter a hospital. Very little reaction followed operation performed in the clinic.

Mrs. ——. Age 30. Keratitis punctata superficialis (Fuchs). The condition is not a very frequent one. In this case the primary trouble appeared in the sclera, followed by a cone-shaped opacity in the upper outer temporal segment of the right eye; there was considerable photophobia. The disseminated opacities, which are still present, followed, while the inflammation of the sclera and the marginal cone have disappeared, leaving a clear marginal space at the limbus. The condition is probably due to some systemic disturbance, but so far no definite cause can be determined. There is no history of luetic or rheumatic disease in this case. Salicylate of soda is being administered. The acute period has passed, and the patient is free of pain, only the disturbance of vision annoys her.

Other patients were presented and several interesting cases reported, which will be published subsequently.

#### Drugs and the Diazo Reaction.

Incited by a statement in the medical press that certain drugs will cause a positive reaction to the usual diazo test, W. W. Golden, Elkins, W. Va. (*Journal A. M. A.*, September 23d), reports the results of a series of experiments made with these drugs on patients with normal urinary reaction. While the observations are not numerous, he thinks that, so far as they go, they most emphatically disprove the assertion that salol, thymol, sodium, sodium sulphocarbonate and guaiacol carbonate have the power of producing the diazo reaction in the urine of persons taking these drugs. He also made two experiments to test the persistency of this reaction in urine after long standing, with or without the addition of preservatives. Two samples of typhoid urine, one with the addition of 2 cc. of chloroform and one without, were allowed to stand for periods, respectively, of one week and forty-eight hours, and the reaction was found unimpaired.

## PUBLICATIONS.

**Manual of the Diseases of the Eye.**—By CHAS. H. MAY, M. D., Fourth Edition. Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1905. Price, muslin, \$2.00 net.

The fourth edition of the above work has just appeared with new additions in the way of illustrations and paragraphs bringing the book strictly up to date.

It is highly recommended to students and general practitioners on account of the concise yet thorough manner in which the subject is handled.

The excellent and numerous illustrations serve to elucidate the text in a most satisfactory manner. The work is to be especially commended for the colored plates which depict almost every disease of the eye. L. C. D.

**A Compend of Histology.**—By HENRY ERDMANN RADASCH, M. D. P. Blakiston's Son & Co., Philadelphia, 1905. Price, \$1.00.

This little volume is rather more comprehensive than the general run of "compend," and is correspondingly to be commended. The "compend" seems to have become a necessary evil, and so it would seem wise to recognize that fact. Used merely as a reminder—as a sort of extended note book, these little volumes have their own place and will doubtless be of use. The present volume seems to be well written and carefully edited; the information is less concentrated and consequently more useful than usual, and the illustrations are good and really "illustrate."

**Practical Massage in Twenty Lessons.**—By HARTVIG NISSEN, Instructor and Lecturer in Massage and Gymnastics at Harvard University Summer School; Director of Physical Training, Brookline Public Schools; Former Acting Director of Physical Training, Boston Public Schools; Former Instructor of Physical Training at Johns Hopkins University and Wellesley College; Former Director of the Swedish Health Institute, Washington, D. C., etc., etc. Author of "Swedish Movement and Massage Treatment," "A, B, C of Swedish Educational Gymnastics," "Rational Home Gymnastics," etc. With 46 Original Illustrations. 168 Pages. 12mo. Price, Extra Cloth, \$1.00 net. F. A. Davis Company, Publishers, 1914-16 Cherry Street, Philadelphia.

The value of properly given massage seems to be more appreciated from year to year, and while the present book of Nissen's will be more valuable to the nurse or masseur, it will undoubtedly be of interest and value to many physicians who are only beginning to realize what good massage is really worth.

**Dayton's Epitome of the Practice of Medicine.**—A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By HUGHES DAYTON, M. D., Principal to the Class in Medicine, New York Hospital, Out-Patient Department; Clinical Assistant in Medicine, Vanderbilt Clinic, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. In one 12mo volume of 324 pages. Cloth, \$1.00 net. Lea Brothers & Co., Publishers, Philadelphia and New York, 1905.

This volume is called "a manual for students and practitioners," but it should rather be regarded as an extended dictionary. To assume that the practice of medicine may be condensed into 324 small pages, would be absurd. Regarded as a dictionary in extenso, it appears to be a very useful volume. The student who learned his medicine from such a source, would have a very trifling amount of knowledge; but either the student who has learned his medicine from good teachers and more extended works, or the practitioner who occasionally needs a jog to his memory, will find this volume, used in the manner of an extended dictionary, very useful.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following:

On the Influence of Temperature Upon Cardiac Contraction and Its Relation to Influence of Temperature Upon Chemical Reaction Velocity.—By CHARLES D. SNYDER.

The Gas Disease in Fishes.—By M. C. MARSH, Assistant Bureau of Fisheries, and F. P. GORHAM, Associate Professor of Biology, Brown University.

The Catalogue of Officers and Fellows, Honorary Active, and Retired, Borne Upon the Rolls of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

Artificial Membrane Formation and Chemical Fertilization in a Starfish (*Asternia*).—By JACQUES LOEB.

A Treatise on the Development of the Pharmaceutical Still.—Lloyd Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Typhoid Fever Epidemic at Palo Alto, California.—by J. C. L. FISH, Assoc. M. Am. Soc., C. E.

The Immunity Unit for Standardizing Diphtheria Antitoxin.—By M. J. ROSENAU.

Transactions of the Florida Medical Association, 1905.

Medical Communications of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Vol. XX, No. 1, 1905.

The following reprints have been received:

Goat's Milk for Babies, and the Milk-Goat as a Part of Our Park System.—By ELIZA H. ROOT, M. D., Chicago, Illinois.

The Therapeutic Use of Water Drinking and Some of Its Dangers.—By ELIZA H. ROOT, M. D., Chicago, Ill.

The Cure of Leprosy.—By ISADORE DYER, Ph. B., M. D., New Orleans, La.

The Barber Shop in Society.—By ISADORE DYER, Ph. B., M. D., New Orleans, La.

A Preliminary Report on Cells Found in Yellow Fever, With Reference to Their Etiologic Significance.

Drs. Pothier, Hume, Watson and Couret, in the *Journal A. M. A.*, September 23d, report that after a careful study of the blood of yellow fever patients they noticed the regular occurrence of certain cells

hitherto unnoticed or not described. They state that these cells seem to be undergoing developmental changes which can be demonstrated in the stomach of a recently infected stegomyia. These cells are entirely extracellular, though occasionally some are seen lying on the red cells; and on one occasion one was seen within the protoplasm of a morpho-neutrophile leukocyte. They give in detail the methods of staining, and state that every effort was made to avoid sources of error. The stains were filtered, sterilized and examined, with negative results for other bodies.

#### Exstrophy of the Bladder.

H. M. Sherman, San Francisco (*Journal A. M. A.*, September 23d), reports a case of exstrophy of the bladder in a boy, successfully treated by Peters' method. This consists in dissecting out the ureters individually, keeping a small circular patch of bladder wall about the vesical orifice of each, and ablation of the rest of the bladder wall. Each ureter with its button of bladder wall is then drawn through a small slit in the rectal wall of its own side and left hanging from 1 cm. to 1.5 cm. into the rectal lumen. Sherman varied from Peters' technic in not retaining a catheter in the ureter after transplantation and also in using a suture at the rectal slits, including in the stitch a little of the peritoneal areolar tissue which had been kept with the ureter to carry its blood vessels. He thinks it might have been possible even to close up the abdomen at once had the patient been in better condition, as urinary leakage was impossible, but he followed Peters' method of temporarily packing the bladder wound. He was careful to leave the prostatic urethra untouched, and later succeeded in permanently closing it above. The child was thus left with the rectum acting as a bladder and the genital passages intact. The functional results were good from the first, and he thinks that ascending infection may be indefinitely postponed, and that the patient may go through life with comparatively little inconvenience and only an abdominal scar left as externally visible evidence of the operation.

## IN ALL FEVER CASES

the liberal use of the odorless solution of metallic chlorides, commercially known as "Platt's Chlorides," is recommended for disinfecting the discharges, deodorizing and refreshing the air of the sick-room, by the most eminent physicians and sanitarians, among whom are;

Dr. H. S. Orme	- - -	Ex-President, California State Board of Health.
Dr. Benjamin Lee	- - -	Secretary, Pennsylvania State Board of Health
Dr. Thomas Darlington	- - -	President, New York Board of Health
Dr. Samuel H. Durgin	- - -	Health Physician, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Heman Spalding	- - -	Chief Health Inspector, Chicago, Ill.

For disinfecting dejecta, dilute one part chlorides with 4 parts water.

For deodorizing by sprinkling and for moistening towels or cloths to be suspended in the sick-room, dilute one part chlorides with 10 parts water.

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